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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Military Leaders; Munitions Dump; Reductions in Officer Personnel; "Georgi Dimitrov" Dam; Military Schools and Hospital; Pleven Rifle Div.	DATE DISTR.	27 August 1956
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. This report includes information on:

- a. Ministry of People's Defense and military leaders;
- b. Ammunition dumps near Stara Zagora;
- c. Troop movements;
- d. Reduction in officer personnel;
- e. Marines in Ruse;
- f. The "Georgi Dimitrov" Dam on the Tundzha River;
- g. Military training school;
- h. TO of the Pleven Rifle Division in August 1954;
- i. Summer camp of the Pleven Rifle Division; and
- j. Central Military Hospital in Sofia.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC					
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S-E-C-R-E-T
MILITARY

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MINISTRY OF PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

1. Located in Sofia near the "G. Dimitrov Monument". Army General Petur Pavlov PANCHEVSKI, [] was Minister of People's Defense about October 1955. []

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- a. Lt. General Zakhari ZAKHARIEV - Commander of the military air force. []

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- b. (Contur-Admiral) Branimir ORMANOV - Commander of the Navy (Voenno Morski Sili), []

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- c. Lt. General Ivan BUCHVAROV []

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2. [] the following sections in the Ministry of People's Defense:

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- a. Political - to 1953 Major General Vladimir TANOY, []

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- b. Supply (Tilov Otdel) - to May 1953 Major General POPOV (fnu) headed this section. []

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- c. Medical (Voenno - Meditsinski Otdel or "Glavno Meditsinsko Upravlenei") - []

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Petur KOLAROV (Vasil KOLAROV's son) was the first head of the medical section.

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Political Commander of the medical section (positively up to 1953) was Major KUPENOV (fnu).

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- d. Military Training Schools (Otdel Voenno Uchebni Zavedeniya) - Chief of section to October 1953 was Lt. General NIKOLIEV (fnu).

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3. The highest institution in the Bulgarian military forces is the "Vurkhoven Voennen Suvet" (Supreme Military Council). The Ministry of People's Defense is subordinate to the council. President of the council is Vulko CHERVENKOV himself, and all ministers and members of the Party's Polit Bureau belong to it. This council usually meets once toward the end of the year and has the right to decide on all vital matters like declaration of war, reduction of military personnel, increase in length of service, etc. The council also reviews all the activities of the Ministry of People's Defense.

4. In April 1955, an order of the Ministry of People's Defense inactivated all cavalry units.

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Half of this regiment, with some of the equipment was assigned to various Sofia units, while the other half joined the Razgrad garrison.

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the 2 Guards Cavalry Regiment in Sofia was also affected by the above order. After April 1955, many cavalry officers were dismissed. The Lt. Col. commanding the Silistra Regiment obtained a high position in the Tolbukhin Rayon Cooperative Union or became the chairman of the Tolbukhin Cooperative Labor Farm.

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MILITARYAmmunition dumps near Stara Zagora

1. There is a big depot for explosives and ammunition in the Stara Zagora area, just three kilometers west of Zmeyevo village and half a kilometer west of the Zmeyevo railroad station. []

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[] more buildings have been added every year; in February 1956 there were eight buildings above ground and 15 underground. Only the roofs of the underground buildings can be seen above ground; these roofs are concrete. [] more buildings will be erected in 1956, because he saw a company of 150 trudovaks arrive in the first week of March 1956; another 500 trudovaks were brought up for the reconstruction of the Stara Zagora, Zmeyerovo, Kazanluk highway. Barbed wire fences surround the depot area, and there are several guards watching the place day and night. There are many signs erected about one kilometer from the barbed wire warning people not to venture any closer to the fence, because the soldiers have been ordered to shoot without warning.

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A gravel covered dirt road connects all the buildings in the depot area.

[] a branch railroad is being constructed from the depot area to the Zmeyevo railroad station.

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Troop movements

2. Toward the end of December 1955 [] a convoy of 15 trucks in Zmeyevo village. Eight of the trucks were pulling cannons (identified [] 152 mm. M1943 howitzers), the others had soldiers in them in full battle dress. One of the soldiers from the convoy [] from Zmeyevo, visited in the village for an hour [] unit was being transferred from Kazanluk to Kharmanli.

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Decrease in length of service, reduction of officer personnel and training of reservists

3. []
4. Khristo Mitev PARAMOV, Starshi Leitinant from Zmeyevo village, was discharged from the Army as a result of officer personnel reduction.
5. Dimitur ZLATEV, [] reserve soldier from Zmeyevo village, was recalled in the summer of 1955 for training. He was sent to Stara Zagora where he was instructed in new training methods and the use of new weapons. Other reservists were sent to Plovdiv. [] all those sent were Communists; non-Communist reserve soldiers were not called.

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Marines in Ruse

6. In October 1955, [] about 100 Marines (Morski pekhotnitsi-naval infantry) in Ruse. [] Marines are stationed in the harbor area, []

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ECONOMIC

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Georgi Dimitrov Dam on the Tundzha river

1. The Georgi Dimitrov Dam on the Tundzha river was started in December 1946 and was completed in August 1955. The water is used for the irrigation of fields in the Kazanluk, Stara Zagora and Nova Zagora areas. The Dam is 40 meters high, 50 meters wide at the base, 12 meters wide at the top, and 500 to 600 meters long. The top part of the Dam is part of the highway connecting Kazanluk with Shipka.
2. The distance from the Dam to Kazanluk is seven kilometers, and from Kazanluk to Zmeyerovo village 13 kilometers; the water is supplied via open channels. The Zmeyerovo - Stara Zagora distance, 9 kilometers, is supplied via underground concrete tunnels. These tunnels are elliptical in shape with a flat base, 4.20 meters high and 3.80 meters wide. Source knew all this, because he was employed on the construction of the Dam and the tunnels.

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MILITARY

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MILITARY TRAINING SCHOOLS (Voenno Uchebi Zavedeniya)

Military schools are separated in four groups:

1. Cadet schools.
2. Schools for regular officers.
3. Schools for reserve officers.
4. Military academies.

1. Cadet Schools.

a. "Nakhimov" Naval School in Stalin. The school occupies a part of the barracks of "Ves Nikola Yonkov Vaptsarov" Naval School. Children of Communist guerrillas (killed or living), soldiers killed in World War II and prominent Communists are admitted to this school. It was formed in 1953 to replace the former naval cadet school abolished in 1954. Admittance to the old naval cadet school required 9 years of schooling, while the "Nakhimov" school admits children 10 - 12 years of age. [] this school is fashioned after the "Nakhimov" schools in the USSR, and the curriculum is 4 years. After graduation, the "Nakhimov" cadets continued their education in the "N. Y. Vaptsarov" Naval School. The cadets live in barracks, have regular "obshtobrazovatelni" (general education) lessons and get elementary naval instruction. Educationally the school is attached to the military training section of the Ministry of Defense, but organizationally it belongs to the Navy.

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The cadets wear black tunics, red trousers with "lampazi." (piping).

b. "Suvorov" Military School. The school campus consists of several small constructions surrounding a huge building three stories high, about 120 meters long, 30 to 40 meters wide. It is located about 200 feet from the place where the Sofia-Knyazhevo highway branches out to Boyana village. The new buildings of the Bulgaria movie center are right next to the school.

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[] the "Suvorov" school in 1951 [] it was probably formed sometime in 1949-1950. Admittance requirements are the same as in the "Nakhimov" school. The Suvorov school is a new military educational unit and does not replace any former school. Course is 4 years. In 1952 about 150 children were admitted to this school [] this number was reduced in 1953. Graduates may continue their education in other military schools in Bulgaria, with the exception of the Navy school. The two cadet schools do not require any entrance examinations. While in school the cadets attend various "kruzhotsi" (group meetings) in which they tell of their hobbies, and their abilities are checked. The teachers are usually officers. Cadets live in barracks under military discipline. The parents pay no tuition.

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2. Regular Officer's School.

a. Military infantry school "Vasil Levski" (Narodno Voenno Pekhotno Uchilishte). Located in the buildings occupied by the pre 9 September 1944 officer's school - northeast from the "Borisovo Gradina." Up until 1946 - 1947 this school had separate companies for the various Army branches. The curriculum for medical officers was five years and for engineers four years. In 1947 the school was turned into an infantry UNCODED and the other branches of the Army got their own schools. The old 3-year course was reduced to one year. However, in 1955, [] the curriculum had been increased to 3 years in 1953. In 1950, 1600 men were admitted to the school; in 1951, 1200; and in 1952, 800. Out of the 1952 graduating class about 200 Lieutenants were discharged enlisted as reserve officers. Until 1952 Col. TSONEV (fnu) was the Commandant of the school.

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Students admitted: Civilians with at least 9 classes of school up to 1953, and 10 classes of schooling after 1953, plus an examination in mathematics and Bulgarian; - soldiers or sergeants from the Army without any educational requirements who upon graduation return to the respective units. For a military man, political reliability and entrance examinations are required. Graduates become Lieutenants.

All candidates to any officer's school must sign a declaration that they will serve for at least five years in the Army.

Uniform: Red caps, blue uniforms with red epaulets, rimmed with yellow lace.

- b. Military artillery school "Georgi Dimitrov" (Narodno Voenno Artilerisko Uchilishte) in Kharovgrad. In 1951 this school occupied a part of the barracks known as "Arsenal," Lozenets Quarter, Sofia. In August 1952, it was transferred to Kharovgrad, exact location unknown. [redacted] this school is only for artillery officers (not anti-tank or anti-aircraft). The school has two sections: "Stroevi" and [redacted] technicians (pyro technicians). In 1951 and 1952 about 250 to 300 men were admitted to the school, but in 1953 the number was reduced to 150, of which approximately two-third's studied to be "Stroevi" officers. The course is two years and students graduate as Lieutenants. Admittance requirements to 1953 were: 9 classes of education and competitive examinations in mathematics and political reliability. In 1954 and 1955 source heard from officers that the curriculum would be increased to 3 years and high school education would be a must.

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[redacted] an order commanding all officers without high school education to acquire such by 1960 or be discharged. [redacted]

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Uniforms: Red caps with black rims, blue uniforms with black-rimmed yellow epaulets.

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- c. Military Cavalry School: "Narodno Voenno Kavalerisko Uchilishte" in Silistra. The curriculum used to be one year and upon graduation the students became junior lieutenants. In April 1955 this school was inactivated together with all Bulgarian cavalry units. (Special note: See special report on cavalry.)

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- d. Military Engineering School (Narodno Voenno Inzhinerne Uchilishte) in Slivnitsa since 1952. [redacted] The curriculum is three years. (The school year for all military schools begins on 1 September and ends in late August of the next year. Promotions usually come on the 9th of September.) 100 to 150 men are admitted every year to this school. Requirements: High school education and examinations in mathematics and Bulgarian. Students graduate as Lieutenants and most graduates join the reserve after their five-year stretch in the Army is up.

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Uniforms: Red caps with black rims, blue uniforms with yellow-bordered black epaulets and an insignia representing two axes crossed.

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- e. Military Communication School (Narodno Voenno Svrzochno) in Silistra, exact location unknown. The school has two branches: Telephonists (lineychitsi) and radio-telegraphs. 100 students are admitted per branch. The course was two years and was increased to three in 1955. Requirements: High school education and entrance examinations in physics and literature. Students graduate as Lieutenants. No service men admitted.

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Uniforms: Red caps with black rims, blue uniforms with yellow-bordered black epaulets and an insignia representing lightening.

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- f. Military Tank School: (Narodno Voenno Tankovo) in Botevgrad since 1951, exact location unknown. 80 to 100 men are admitted yearly and requirements are nine classes of schooling and examinations in mathematics and literature. After mathematics, technical school graduates are preferred. The course is two years. The students are trained as tank platoon leaders and graduate as Lieutenants. there are no special branches in the school.

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Uniforms: Red caps with black rims, blue uniforms with yellow-bordered black epaulets.

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- g. Military Medical School: (Narodno Voenno Meditsinsko) in the Center Military Hospital in Sofia. This is the only military medical school in the country. It was organized in 1946. The curriculum is three years. Young men with high school education are admitted after a competitive examination. 80 candidates are accepted yearly. The students graduate as Assistant Doctors with the rank of Lieutenant and are sent to various units as officers in charge of medical services.

Uniforms: Red caps, blue uniforms with red epaulets, white gloves and white metal buttons. All other services have yellow buttons.

- h. Military "Tilovo" School in Ruse. A two-year course, students graduate with the rank of Lieutenant. The school has three branches: Supply, Drivers, and "Gesemchistsi" (fuel specialists). Requirements: High school education except the ones applying to the supply section which require nine years of schooling; also competitive examinations. 300 candidates accepted: 154 "Supply," 100 "Drivers," and 50 "Gesemchistsi."

Uniforms: "Supply" red caps, blue uniforms with yellow-bordered black epaulets and a hammer-sickle, star insignia on the epaulet; "Drivers" red caps with black rims, blue uniforms with yellow-bordered black epaulets and a wing and wheel insignia; "Gesemchistsi" red caps, blue uniforms with white-bordered red epaulets.

- i. Military Chemical School (Narodno Voenno Khimichesko) in Karlovo. A two-year course. 80 men are admitted yearly. Requirements: High school education and competitive examinations. Students graduate with the rank of Lieutenant.

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Uniforms: Red caps with black rims, blue uniforms with yellow-bordered black epaulets.

- j. Military Language School "Baba Tonka" (Narodno Voenno Ezikovo) in Sofia. This school is located in the Arsenal area, Lozenets Quarter. Street car No. 6 stops almost opposite the school buildings, circles "Baba Tonka" square and returns to the city. Two-year curriculum. Soldiers and civilians with high school education and knowledge of Russian, Turkish, Greek, or Yugoslav are admitted by applying to the military okruzhie. After a careful check, candidates are sent to the school to be examined prior to admittance. Students graduate as Lieutenants. 80 to 120 are admitted each year. Students learn their respective languages thoroughly, are obliged to speak it all the time and also study the history and geography of the country in question; military science and tactics are taught too.

No students have been admitted since 1954 and the school closed down in 1955.

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Student uniforms: Red caps, blue uniforms with yellow-bordered red epaulets. Teacher uniforms: Green caps with red rims, green uniforms with yellow epaulets.

Former American college in Lovech, now a civilian language school--considered one of the best in the country. Consequently, only children of Party members or influential people accepted. Secondary school education required. Western languages taught there.

- k. Military Labor School (Narodno Voenno Trudovo) in Gorna - Banya Village, Sofia. School located right in the center of Gorna - Banya, which is north and northwest of the railroad station. It consists of several buildings. A three-year course. Requirements: 9 years of schooling in competitive examinations.
- l. Military Naval School and "N.Y. Vaptsarov" (Narodno Voenno-Morsko) in Varna. The curriculum up to 1953 was 6 or 4 years depending on the education of the candidates: nine years of school or high school diploma. In 1953 the requirements were changed and high school education became a must. The school has two branches: Engineering and "Morekhodtsi." 160 candidates admitted yearly - 80 per branch. They become Navy Lieutenants upon graduation.
- m. Military Air Force School in Bozhurishte - for navigator-bombardiers (Shturman). A 3-year course and the students graduate as Lieutenants. Requirements: High school education and entrance examinations. 80 to 100 admitted every year.
- Uniform: Red caps with Soviet air force insignia, blue uniform with yellow-bordered, sky blue epaulets and black ties. All air force schools have the same uniform.
- n. Military Air Force School in Lozech for technicians. A two-year course and the students graduate with the rank of Lieutenant. 100 to 150 admitted every year. Requirements and uniform the same as for the Bozhurishte School.
- o. Military Air Force School in Dolna Metropoliya, Pleven - for pilots. The course is two years and the students graduate as Lieutenants. 200 to 250 admitted every year. Requirements and uniform same as in the Bozhurishte School.

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P. [redacted] an air force school for jet pilots "Reaktivny Piloti" existed in Graf Ignatievo, Plovdiv. Only officers are admitted to this school.

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3. a. School for Reserve Officers "Khristo Botev" (Narodna Shkola za Zapasni Offitseri) in Veliko Turnovo since 1952; transferred from the Arsenal area, Lozenets Quarter, Sofia. The school has no artillery branch but there is a special branch for political officers. [redacted] the "Stalin-Marx" school for political officers in Sofia was abolished in 1952. The course is one year and students graduate as junior Lieutenants. 600 candidates admitted every year. Requirements: High school education.

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Uniforms: Green caps with black rims, green uniforms, black epulettes with red, white, and green interwoven border.

- b. School for Reserve Artillery Officers (Narodna Shkola za Zapasni Artilerijski Offitseri) in Shumen since 1952. It is housed in the barracks of the artillery school for regular army officers. [redacted] Requirements and uniforms are the same as in the "K. Botev" school.

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- c. [redacted] the Arsenal area, Lozenets Quarter, Sofia, a group of about 50 men between the ages of 40 - 60 undergoing military training. This group consisted of CP, Okrug, and Okoliya Secretaries dressed in uniforms with officer rank; Majors and Lieutenant Colonels for Okrug Secretaries and Colonels for Okrug Secretaries. These men were taking a two-month training course as political officers.

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4. General Staff Academies.

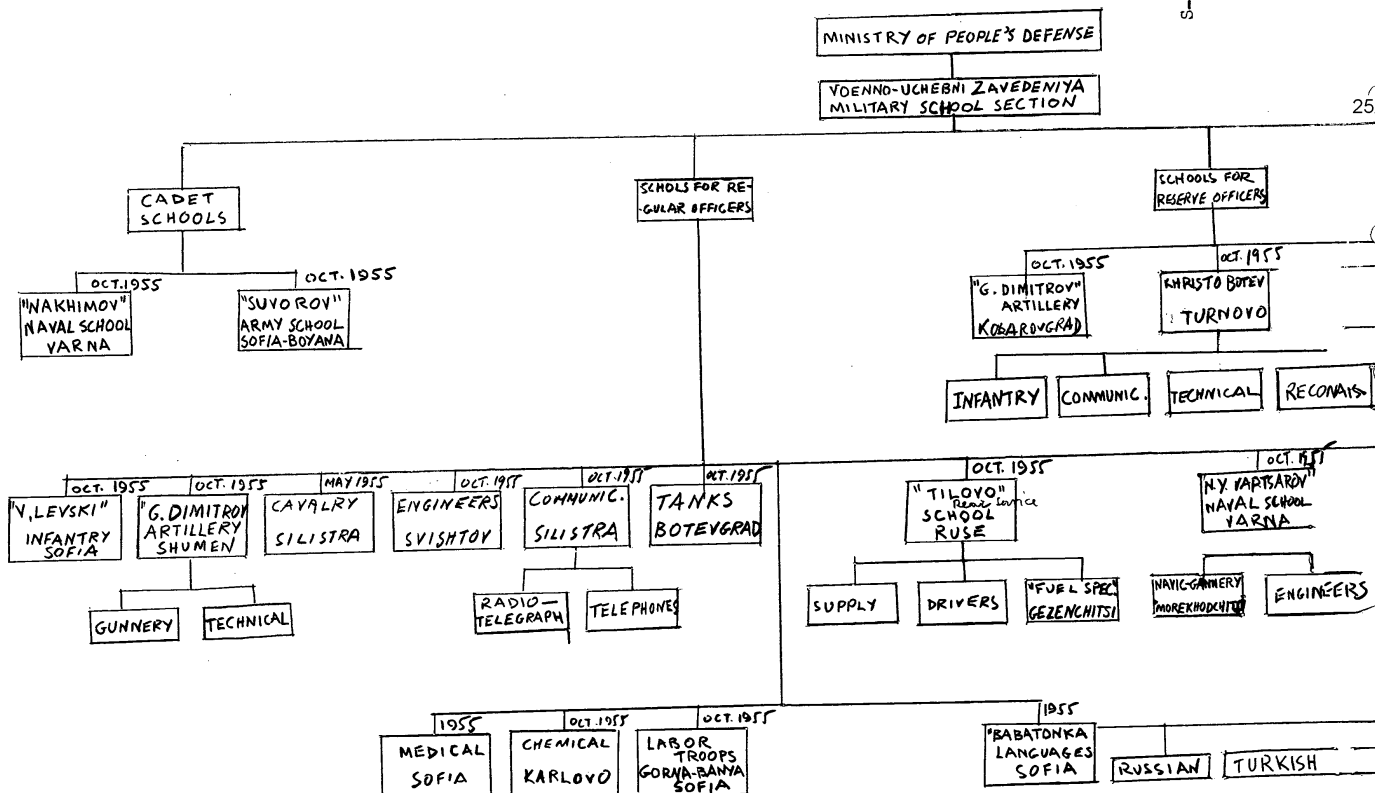
- a. General Staff Academy "Georgi Sava Rakovski for infantry officers" in Sofia. The school is right in the campus of the "V. Lezski" military school. Students take a one-year course for field officers from the rank of Sr. Lieutenant to the rank of Major. The officers attending this Academy are sent by their units, and after their training is up they return to their respective units. 100 to 150 students are admitted every year. General Ivan KINOV was Commander of the Academy up to 1952. [redacted] this Academy existed as late as May 1953.
- b. General Staff Academy for Technical and Supply Officers (Akademichen Kurs za Tekhnicheski Offitseri) located in the former artillery school, Arsenal Area, Lozenets Quarter, Sofia. A one-year course for officers from the rank of Sr. Lieutenant to the rank of Major. 50 students admitted yearly. [redacted] Academy existed from 1951 to August 1953.
- c. Political Academy "Stalin" in Sofia was abolished in 1952. The school for reserve officers in Veliko Turnovo has now a branch for political officers.

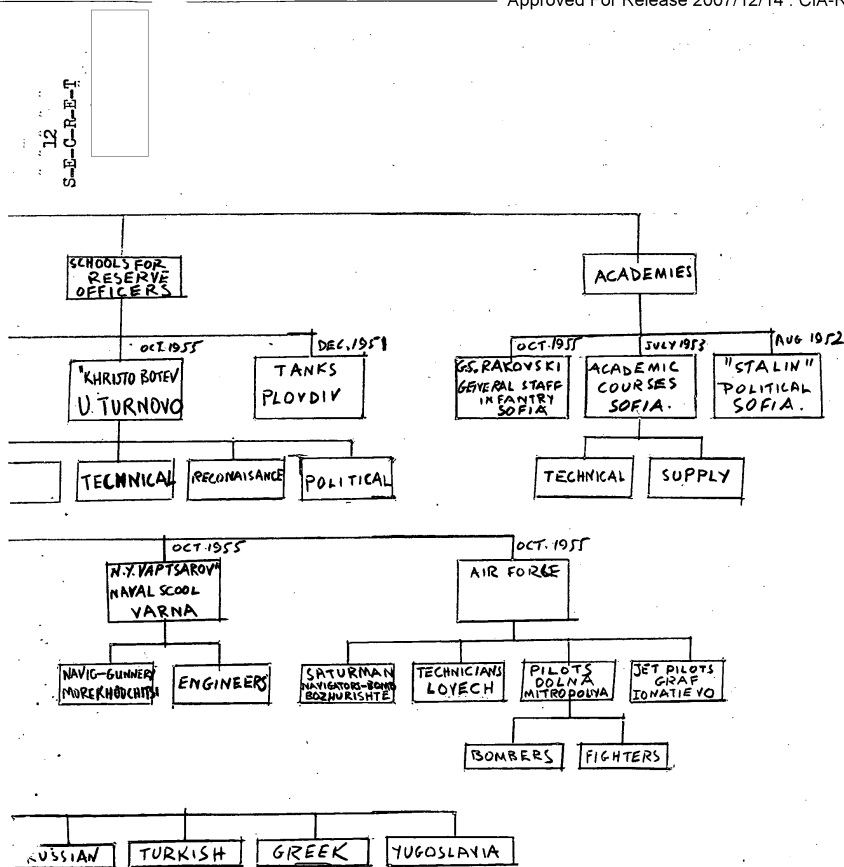
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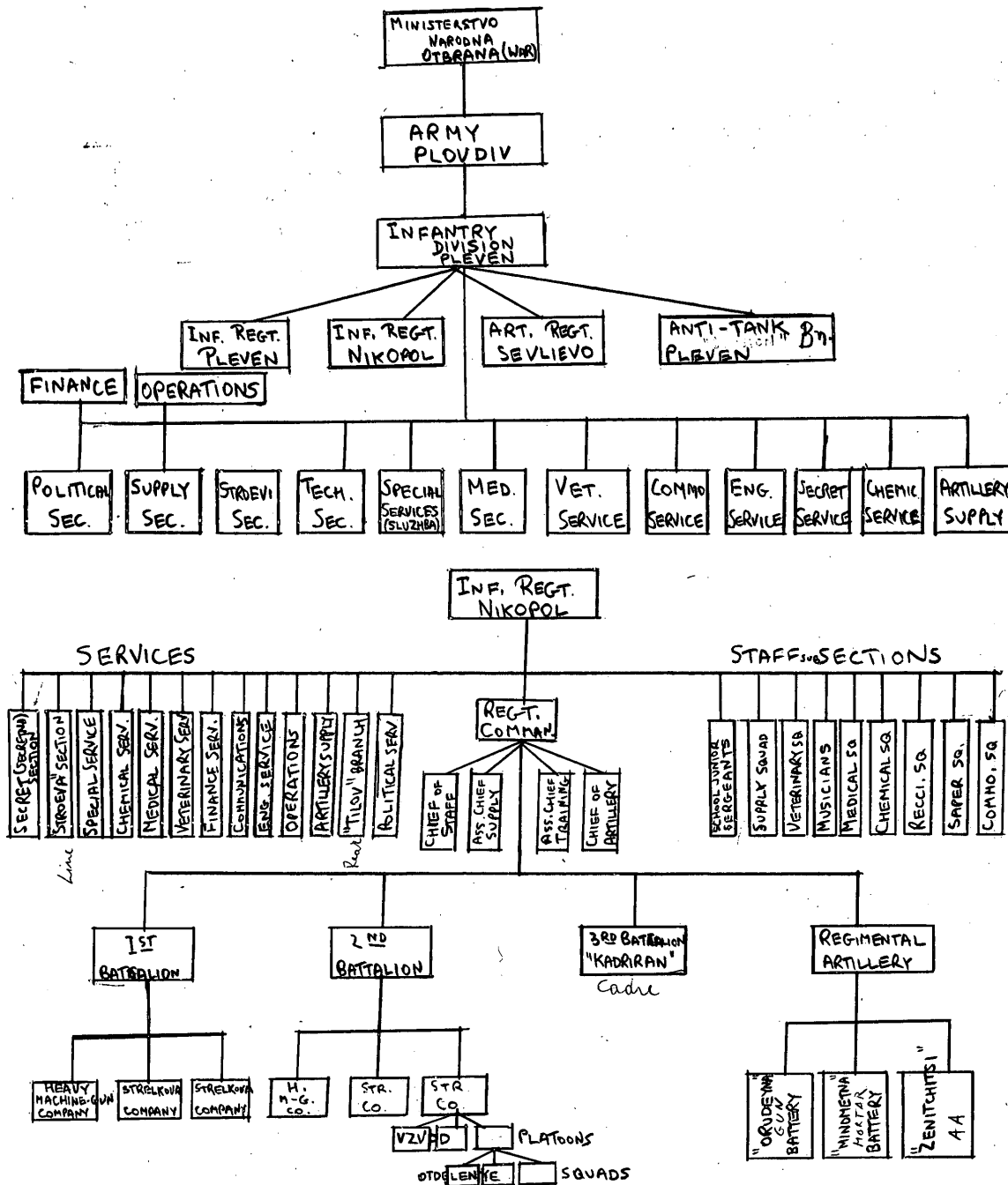


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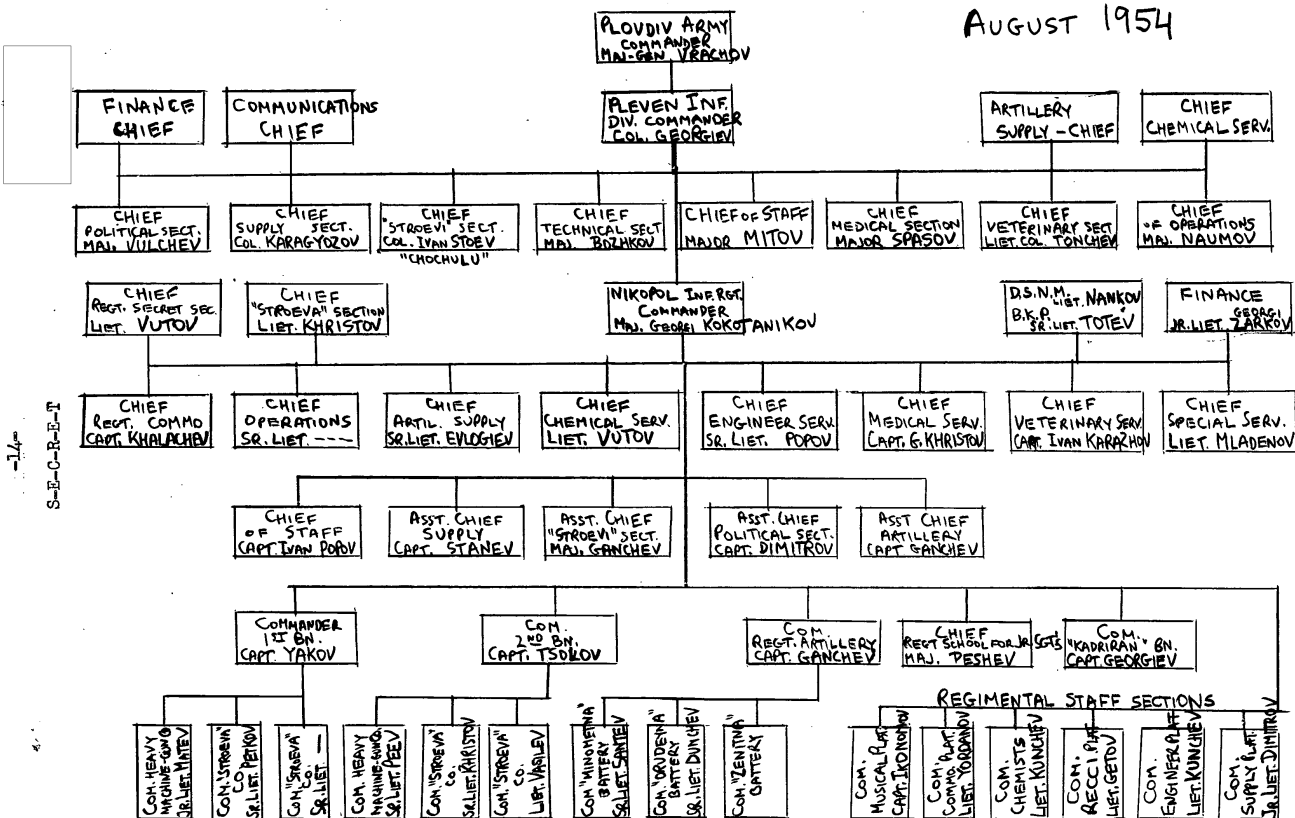
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EXPLANATION

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OF SKETCH

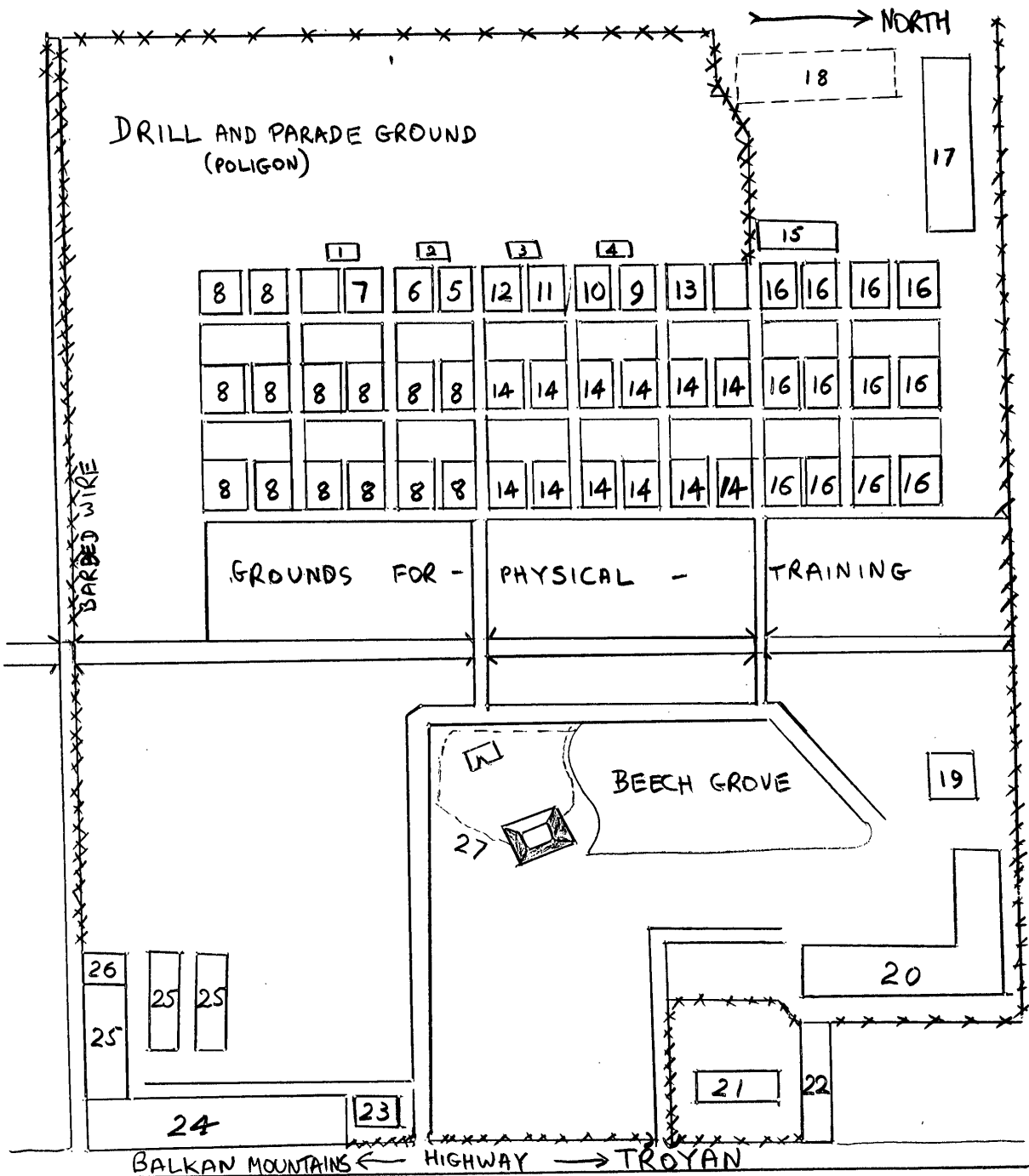
PLEVEN DIVISION SUMMER CAMP IN DRESHAK VILLAGE

NR.	SIZE IN METERS	FLOORS	DEPARTMENTS	BLDG	NR. OF ROOMS	REMARKS
1	8x5	1	OFFICE OF COMM. PLEVEN INF. REGT.	1	1	
2	8x5	1	OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF - PLEVEN INF. REGT.	1	1	
3	8x5	1	OFFICE OF COMMANDER NIKOPOL INF. REGT.	1	1	
4	8x5	1	OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF NIKOPOL INF. REGT.	1	1	
5	15x6	1	ADMINISTRATION PLEVEN INF. REGT.	1	3	
6	15x6	1	LIBRARY PLEVEN INF. REGT.	1	2	
7	15x6	1	ARSENAL PLEVEN INF. REGT.	1	1	
8	15x6	1	DORMITORIES PLEVEN INF. REGT.	14	14	
9	15x6	1	ADMINISTRATION NIKOPOL INF. REGT.	1	3	
10	15x6	1	LIBRARY NIKOPOL INF. REGT.	1	2	
11	15x6	1	ARSENAL NIKOPOL INF. REGT.	1	1	
12	15x6	1	STORES	1	1	
13	15x6	1	DIVISION HOSPITAL	1	2	
14	15x6	1	DORMITORIES NIKOPOL INF. REGT.	12	12	
15	30x6	1	STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION SEVILIEVO ARTILLERY REGT.	1	6	
16	15x6	1	DORMITORIES SEVILIEVO ART. REGT.	12	12	
17	120x8	1	STABLES SEVILIEVO ART. REGT.	1	-	
18	80x4	-	ARTILLERY SQUARE SEVILIEVO REGT.	-	-	OPEN PARK - NOT A BUILDING
19	10x10	1	DIVISION VET. HOSPITAL	1	2	
20	100x80x8	1	STABLES PLEVEN AND NIKOPOL INF. REGT.	1	-	
21	60x15	1	DIVISION GARAGE	1	-	
22	50x10	1	DIVISION WORK SHOPS	1	4	
23	10x8	1	OFFICER OF THE DAY AND GUARD ROOMS	1	3	
24	120x15	1	OFFICERS DINING ROOM, BAKERY, KITCHEN + FOOD STORES	1	4	
25	70x10	1	SOLDIERS DINING ROOM	1	1	
26	10x15	1	EDITORIAL ROOM AND PRESSES OF DIVISION NEWSPAPER	1	3	
27	-	-	SUMMER MOVIE THEATER	-	-	

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SUMMER CAMP OF THE PLEVAN INFANTRY DIVISION

LOCATION: ORESHAK VILLAGE, TROYAN OKOLIYA

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CENTRAL MILITARY HOSPITALLocation and personnel

1. The Central Military Hospital is located in the south-western part of Sofia, between the streets - "Sveti Georgi Sofiiski" on the north, and "Knyaz Persian" on the south; the western border is formed by the "Children Pediatric Hospital" and the "Municipal Hospital for Contagious Diseases"; on the east is the "Alexandrovska Hospital".
Members of Bulgaria's armed forces, employees in military establishments and families of officers are admitted, but only after the respective Army or Regional Hospitals have certified that they cannot cure the patient in question. The Central Military Hospital is the country's best equipped and best staffed. Doctors like: Major-General Kosta STOYANOV, surgeon, Colonel SHARTRYOZKI (fnu), professor neurologist, Lieutenant-Colonel DOBROVOLSKI (fnu), professor cardiologist, are a few examples of the high caliber of the hospital's medical staff.
2. Head of the Central Military Hospital is Col. ANGELOV (fnu), a surgeon.
Political head is Liet.Col. TSEKOV (fnu).
Supply head is Col. KOSTOV (fnu).
Chief of "Kadri" - Senior Liet. PETROV (fnu).
Chief of "Special Service" - Liet. KATSARSKI (fnu).
Chief of "Secret Service" - Senior Liet. Ivan Ivanov MLADENOV.

Hospital buildings

3. See attached sketch of hospital area:
 - a. Polyclinic (1) - a 3 storey building, 60x15 meters in size; the following departments are located on the first two floors - internal diseases, surgery, x-ray, eye, nervous disorders, and others; the third floor serves as a dormitory for nurses employed at the hospital.
 - b. A 3 storey building (2), 80x40x20 meters, which houses:
 - First floor - First internal section under Col. DOBROVOLSKI.
 - Second floor - Second internal section under Liet. Col. MALEEV (fnu).
 - Third floor - Third internal section under Liet. Col. KHINKOV (fnu).
 - c. A 4 storey building (3), 80x40x20 meters, which houses:
 - First floor - Pharmacy, blood bank, sterilization and physical therapy sections.
 - Second floor - First surgical section.
 - Third floor - Second surgical section under Liet. Col. POPOV (fnu).
 - Fourth floor - Third and Fourth surgical sections.
 - d. A 2 storey building (4), 80x20 meters, which houses:
 - First floor - Skin and venereal disease sections.
 - Second floor - Nervous disorders section under Col. SHARTRYOZKI.
 - e. A 1 storey building (5), 40x10 meters, where the eye-ear-throat-nose section is located.
 - f. A 2 storey building (6), 60x20 meters, which houses the entire infectious diseases section.
 - g. A 1 storey building (7), 20x10 meters, occupied exclusively by the pathological section under Major CHEKHLAROV (fnu).
 - h. A 3 storey building (8), 60x15 meters, which serves as headquarters and dormitories for the Military Medical School.
 - i. A 1 storey building (9), 60x60x15 meters, which houses the classrooms of the Military Medical School.
 - j. A 1 storey building (10), 50x10 meters - the movie-theater of the hospital.
 - k. A 1 storey building (11), 50x10 meters, which serves as a food storage for the Military Medical School.
 - l. A 1 storey building (12), 50x15 meters, which serves as the hospital's drug storage.
 - m. A 1 storey building (13), 50x15 meters, the hospital's food storage.
 - n. A 1 storey building (14), 20x20 meters, boiler room for the hospital's central heating system.

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25X1

- o. A 1 storey building (15), 30x8 meters - a flower hot-house.
- p. A 2 storey building (16), 30x10 meters, which houses:
First floor-the kitchen of the hospital and the Military Medical School.
Second floor- the administration of the hospital.
- q. A 1 storey building (17), 20x20 meters - a guardroom and a storerooms.
- r. Main gate (18).
- s. Open air swimming pool (19), 40x30 meters.
- t. A 1 storey building (20), 20x5 meters, which serves as a dormitory for the Central Military Hospital supply company.
- u. Same as above (21).
- v. A 2 storey building (22), 20x8 meters, which houses:
The first floor - a mechanical laundry.
The second floor- a pressing room.
- w. A 1 storey building (23), 15x10 meters - library and club.
- y. A 1 storey building (24), 40x15 meters - garages.

Organization

- 4. Every section of the Central Military Hospital has:
 - a. A head of section - responsible for the entire section.
 - b. Senior "ordinatori" - responsible for a number of rooms in the section.
 - c. Junior "ordinatori" - responsible for a number of patients.
 - d. Senior nurse - head of all the nurses in the section.
 - e. Section administrator - responsible for food, laundry, beds, etc.
 - f. Chief of the section's laboratory.

A section has about 2-3 senior "ordinatori", doctors, who are assistants to the chief of the section; there are about 10 junior "ordinatory", doctors, who take orders from the senior "ordinatori".

Technical schools for medical nurses

- 5. There are 6 schools for medical nurses in Bulgaria: 2 in Sofia, 1 in Pleven, 1 in Varna, 1 in Burgas, 1 in Plovdiv. These schools admit girls with 9 years of schooling and after a competitive entrance examination. The curriculum is 2 years. About 100 candidates are admitted to each of these schools. The student nurses live in their respective school.
Most of the nurses that join the Central Military Hospital study in the school located at: 3 Filaretova Street, Sofia; the other Sofia school is on: Boulevard Totleben, next to the Red Cross Hospital.
The nurses from the Filaretova street school join the Central Military Hospital as "starshina", and after one year service they're sent to hospitals throughout the country.
All medical nurses, no matter where they work, are carried on the military lists of the respective "voenno okruzhie" as "reserve starshini".

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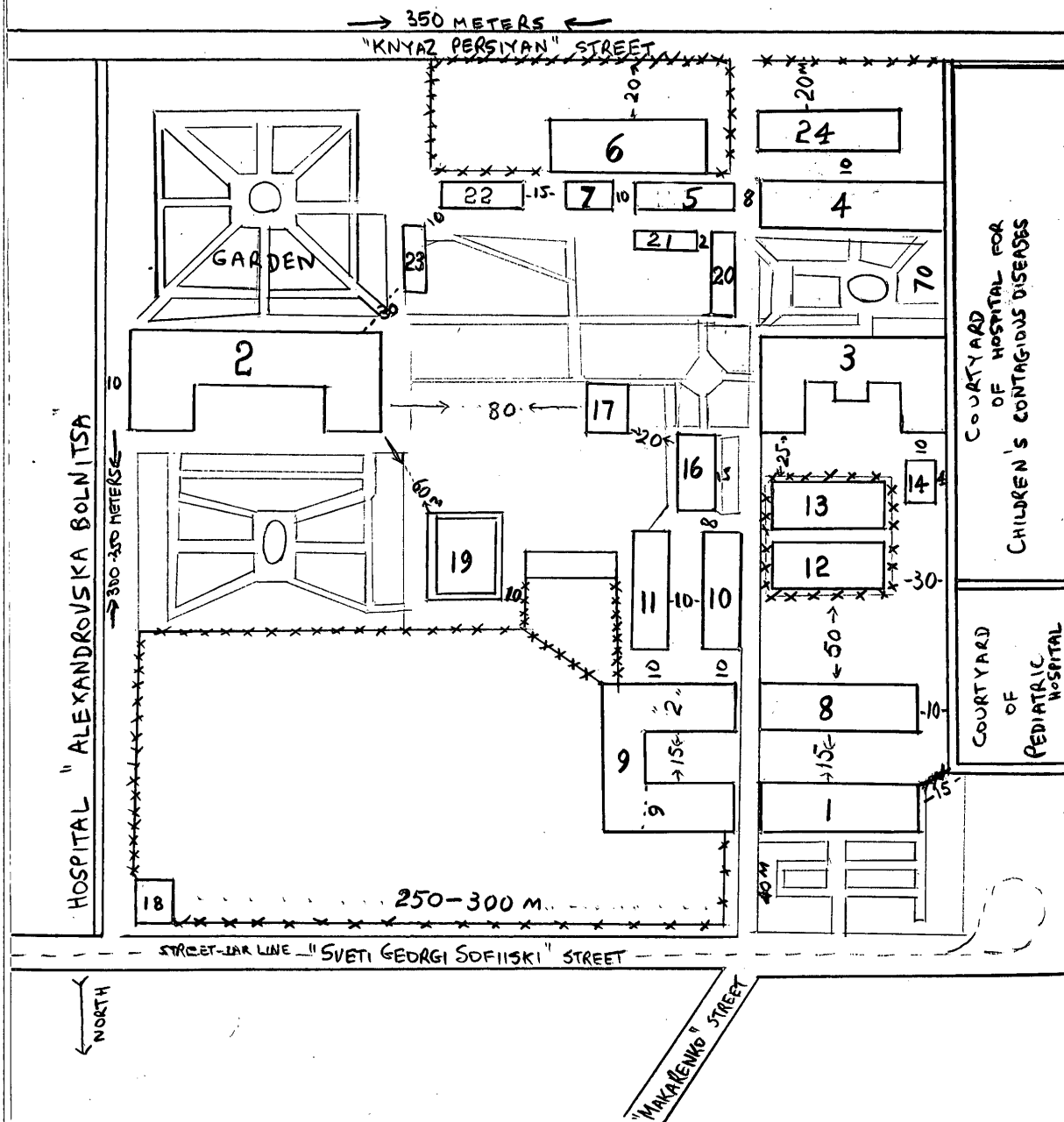
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CENTRAL MILITARY HOSPITAL

TSENTRALEN VOENNEN GOSPITAL

***** REPRESENTS BARBED WIRE



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25X1

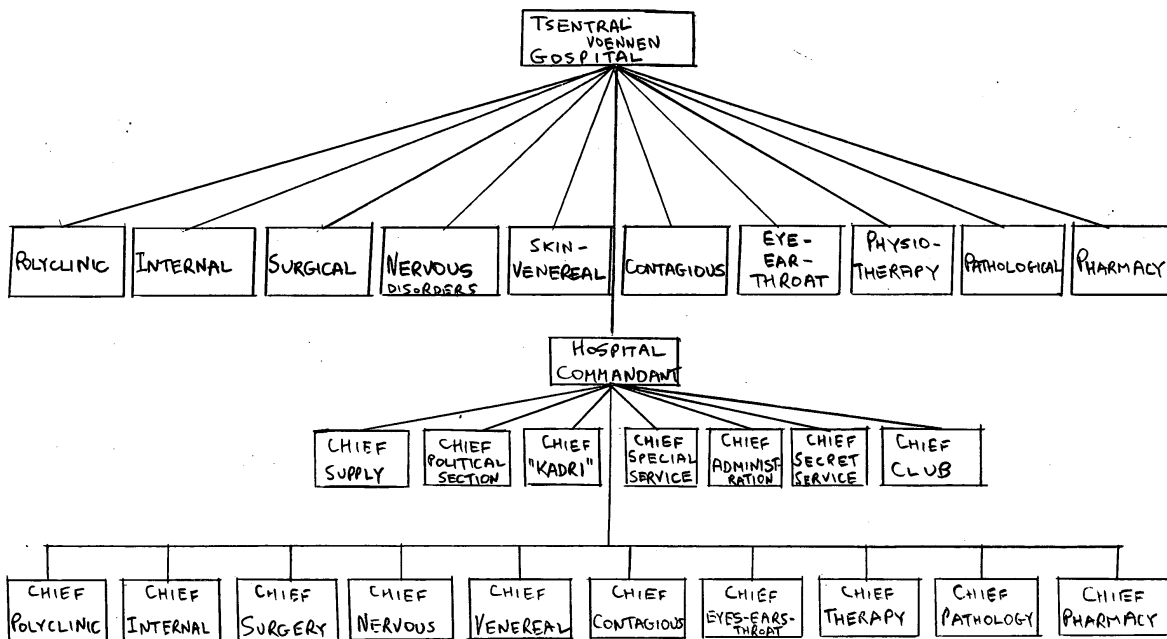
EXPLANATION

OF
SKETCH "CENTAL MILITARY HOSPITAL"

NR.	SIZE IN METERS	NR. OF FLOORS	NR. OF ROOMS	DEPARTMENTS	REMARKS
1	60x15	3	30	POLYCLINIC	
2	80x40x20	3	60	INTERNAL	1ST FLOOR: 1ST MILITARY SECTION 2ND FLOOR: 2ND 3RD FLOOR: 3RD
3	80x40x20	4	80	SURGICAL	4 SECTIONS
4	80x20	2	25	NERVOUS DISORDERS AND SKIN-VENEREAL DISEASES	
5	40x10	1	10	EYES-EARS-NOSE-THROAT	
6	60x20	2	25	CONTAGIOUS	
7	20x10	1	5	PATHOLOGY	
8	60x15	3	30	MILITARY-MEDICAL SCHOOL	COMMANDANT STAFF ADMINISTRATION AND DORMITORIES
9	60x60x15	1	15	MIL. MED. SCHOOL	CLASS ROOMS
10	50x10	1	1	HOSPITAL MOVIE THEATER	
11	50x15	1	1	STORES MIL. MED. SCHOOL	FOOD AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES
12	50x15	1	1	{ STORES CENTRAL MILITARY HOSPITAL	MEDICAL SUPPLIES
13	50x15	1	1		FOOD
14	20x20	1	1	STEAM BOILERS FOR HEATING	
15	30x8	1	1	FLOWER HOT-HOUSE	
16	30x40	2	10	KITCHEN AND ADMINISTRATION	
17	20x20	1	6	GUARD ROOM AND STORES	
18	5x10	1	2	GATEMAN	
19	40x30	-	-	OPEN-AIR SWIMMING POOL	
20	20x5	1	-	{ BARRACKS SUPPLY COMPANY (ROTA)	{ WOODEN CONSTRUCTIONS
21	20x5	1	-		
22	20x8	-	-	LAUNDRY AND DRYING	
23	15x10	1	4	LIBRARY AND CLUB	
24	40x15	1	-	GARAGE	

S-E-C-R-E-T

CENTRAL MILITARY HOSPITAL



S-E-C-R-E-T

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25X1

PLAN
OF THE
PERSONNEL, HOSPITAL ROOMS AND HOSPITAL BEDS
IN THE
"TSENTRALEN VOENNEN HOSPITAL"

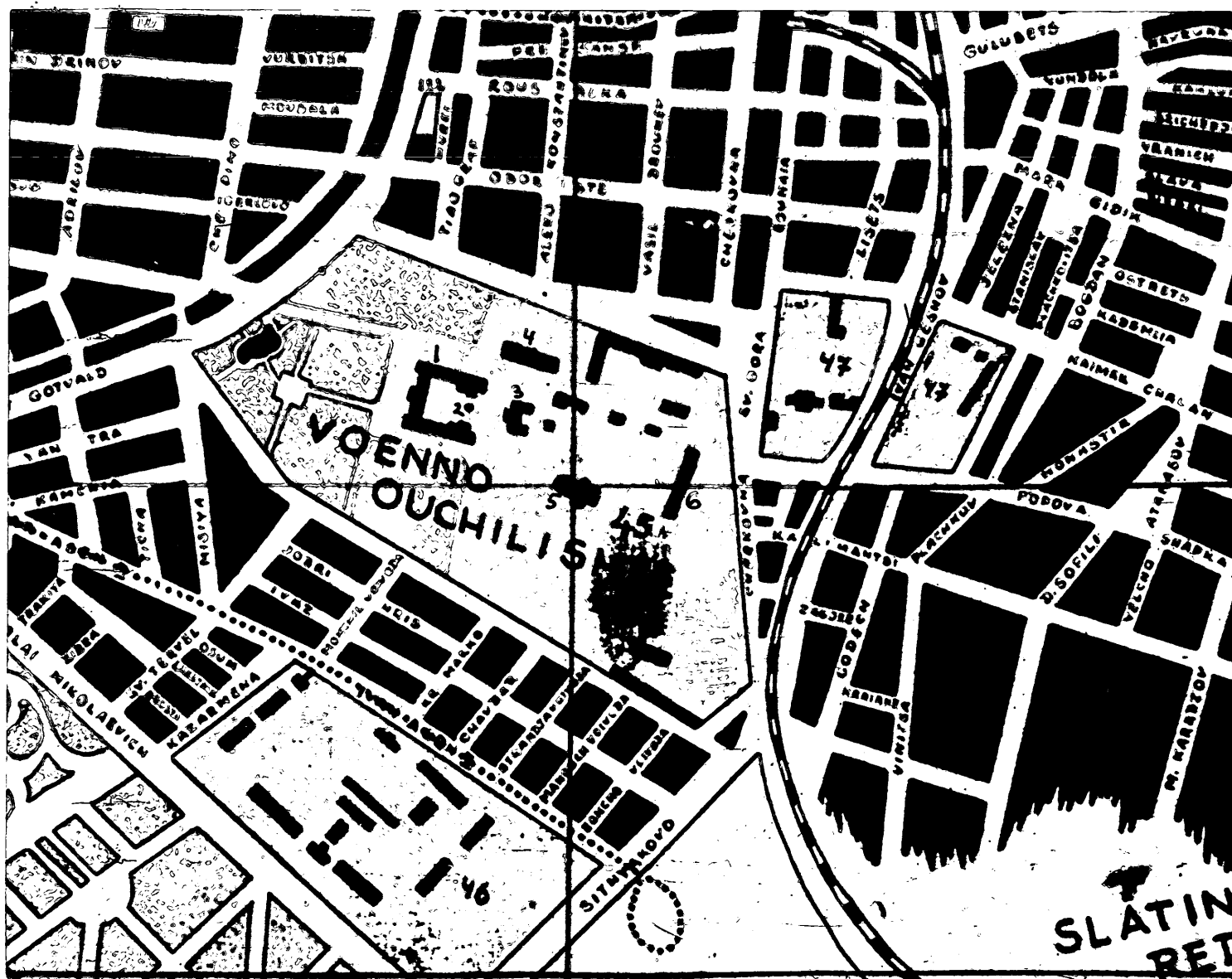
SECTION	BEDS	PERSONNEL							ROOMS	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	REMARKS
		DOCTORS	DENTISTS	PHARMACISTS	LABORATORY ASSISTANTS	NURSES	SANITARY MALE NURSES	EMPLOYEES			
POLYCLINIC	-	10	8	4	10	15	20	10	30	-	
INTERNAL	450	30	-	-	3	30	20	3	60	-	
SURGERY	500	40	-	-	4	45	30	4	80	-	
NERVOUS DISORDERS	200	15	-	-	2	15	10	2	15	-	
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	300	20	-	-	2	20	15	2	25	-	
SKIN AND VENER. DISEASES	100	8	-	-	1	10	8	1	10	-	
EYES-EARS-NOSE SECTION	150	12	-	-	2	12	10	2	10	-	
PATHOLOGICAL "PATOLOGICHESKO"	-	3	-	-	-	1	4	-	5	-	
PHYSICAL THERAPY	-	5	-	-	-	4	3	-	4	-	
PHARMACY	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	3	-	
TOTAL	1,700	143	8	14	24	152	122	24	242	10	

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SLATIN
RET

OVER 1

ATTACHMENT NO. 13. (L. 74)

1. "VASIL LEVSKI" OFFICERS SCHOOL - CLASSROOMS AND DORMITORIES
2. STATUE
3. ADMINISTRATION AND DISPENSARY.
4. "GEORGI SAVA RAKOVSKI" ACADEMY (2 STOREY BUILDING - 60 TO 70 x 15 TO 20 METERS)
5. SCHOOL FOR TACTICS.
6. STABLE

SECRET